

The List of Nominations for General Election, November 8, 1910

QUESTIONS		Question 1 Shall Section 7, Article 13 of the Constitution of the State be amended to change the rate of taxation for State purposes, to appropriate the State taxes and to create a High School Fund?		Question 2 Shall Section 2, of Article 10 of the Constitution of the State be amended to define what shall constitute the Public School System?		Question 3 Shall Section 3, of Article 10 of the Constitution of the State be amended to define what shall constitute the State School Fund, and to provide for the apportionment of the High School Funds?		Question 4 Shall Section 1, of Article 14 of the Constitution of the State be amended to change the limit of the State Indebtedness?		Question 5 Shall Section 4, of Article 14 of the Constitution of the State be amended to change the limit of Indebtedness of Counties, Cities, Towns and School Districts?									
		YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO								
PARTY LEVERS PULL TO RIGHT TILL BELL RINGS																			
		STATE REPRESENTATIVES (Vote for any 4)																	
		1 FOR Representative in Congress	2 FOR Justice of the Supreme Court	3 FOR State Senator	4	5	6	7	8 FOR County Commissioner (4 Year Term)	9 FOR County Commissioner (2 Year Term)	10 FOR County Clerk	11 FOR County Treasurer	12 FOR County Assessor	13 FOR County Sheriff	14 FOR County Recorder	15 FOR County Attorney	16 FOR County Surveyor	17 FOR Constable	18 FOR Justice of the Peace
A REPUBLICAN		1 A Joseph Howell	2 A D. N. Straup	3 A George J. Kelly	4 A Charles A. Ziemer	5 A (William) Allison	6 A Sylvester V. Grow	7 A Myron B. Richardson	8 A Moroni Skeen	9 A Oscar B. Madison	10 A Samuel G. Dye	11 A Alma D. Chambers	12 A Thomas E. Mathews	13 A Emory E. Harrison	14 A Joseph B. Wallace	15 A David Jensen	16 A Hermon J. Craven	17 A	18 A
B DEMOCRATIC		1 B Ferdinand Erickson	2 B Charles C. Richards	3 B Thomas Samuel Browning	4 B Arthur E. Pratt	5 B (Donald D.) McKay	6 B William H. Tebbert	7 B Sherman S. Smith	8 B William J. Parker	9 B Levi J. Taylor	10 B Henry C. Guilham	11 B Walter N. Fare	12 B John B. Trumble	13 B William H. Anderson	14 B Matilda Peterson	15 B Jedediah D. Skene	16 B Washington Jenkins	17 B	18 B
C SOCIALIST		1 C James A. Smith	2 C Earl S. Lund	3 C Arthur Van Warden	4 C James Winters	5 C H. H. Kinney	6 C J. W. Lund	7 C (Carl) Ulver	8 C D. J. Nyvold	9 C William Harrison	10 C J. MacLachlan	11 C A. H. Mania	12 C I. T. Alvord	13 C C. J. Tobe	14 C D. C. Dool	15 C William T. Dargen	16 C H. J. MacLachlan	17 C	18 C
D AMERICAN		1 D Allen T. Sanford	2 D John A. Street	3 D	4 D	5 D	6 D	7 D	8 D	9 D	10 D	11 D	12 D	13 D	14 D	15 D	16 D	17 D	18 D

CANDIDATES FOR CONSTABLE, OGDEN PRECINCT—Republican, Henry E. Steele; Democratic, Clemence H. Martin; Socialist, Hyrum Jenkins.

For Precinct Officers

Republican Precinct Officers

Precinct.	Justice.	Constable.
Eden	J. W. Shupe	William Gould
Farr West		Charles Groberg
Harrisville	Charles Owens	J. J. Hutzley
Huntsville	William H. Burrows	Thomas W. Stoker
Kanesville	Samuel Peterson	James Rawson
Marriott	T. P. Terry	Archibald Stanger
North Ogden	William B. Jones	B. E. Chatelain
Plain City	William England	Joseph Hutchinson
Pleasant View	R. T. Rhees	John Barrett
Riverdale	Joseph Brockbank	Eldo Ritter
Roy	Nephi Hardy	Harry Hamblin
Slaterville	James P. Howell	R. A. Slater
Warren	Joseph Wayment	William Calder
West Weber	James R. McFarland	Joseph Herriek
Wilson	B. S. Chandler	Wm. H. Holmes

Democratic Precinct Officers

Precinct.	Justice.	Constable.
Harrisville	Horace L. Shurtliff	Hyrum M. Dabb
Hooper	James G. Widdison, Jr.	E. George Parker
Huntsville	Joseph L. Petersen	Merinos Johansen
North Ogden	William Bailey	Adna Ferrin
West Weber	E. A. Barnes	David Hancock

County Clerk's Office

STATE OF UTAH,
County of Weber.

I, S. G. DYE, County Clerk in and for Weber County, in the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full true and correct list of all nominations certified to me under the provisions of Chapter 4, of Title 21, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, and that said nominations so certified will be placed upon the official ballots for the General Election to be held in said county on November 8th, A. D. 1910.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this 31st day of October, A. D. 1910
(COUNTY CLERK'S SEAL)

S. G. Dye
County Clerk

COLONEL DUVAL SERIOUSLY ILL

New York, Nov. 4.—Colonel H. Reiman Duval, president of the American Beet Sugar company, is critically ill at his home here, following an operation performed a few days ago.

Colonel Duval recently returned from California, where he had gone to inspect his company's properties and to get estimates on the beet crop. Shortly after his return, he became very ill. There was consultation of physicians and it was decided to operate at once for gallstones. The operation was successful and his recovery is hoped for.

HEALING THROUGH HYPNOTISM.

A girl of 18 once applied at the Salpetriere for treatment for convulsive attacks from which she had been suffering for two years. They came at irregular, but increasingly frequent intervals, and invariably began with a fainting fit. As consciousness gradu-

ally returned to her she would utter piercing shrieks of terror, with cries of "Lucien! Lucien!"—as if appealing to some one to defend her. Then she would rush to the nearest open window, throw it open and lean out, calling "Thieves! Thieves!" After this she would immediately re-enter her normal condition, knowing nothing of what had occurred during the convulsive attack.

Dr. Janet suspected that the scene which she thus dramatically enacted was reminiscent of some disastrous experience of her earlier life, and was the direct cause of her hysteria; but the girl assured him that she knew nobody named Lucien, and could not recall anything that had ever given her such terror as she displayed.

Put into the hypnotic trance, however, the patient remembered that some years before she had been offered a grievous assault from which a certain Lucien had defended her; and that, a few days afterward, thieves had broken into the chateau where she was working. The emotional shocks caused by these experiences were responsible for the convulsive, somnambulic attacks; which, in turn, had obliterated all recollection of the original experiences from the girl's waking memory. Still more remark-

ably, the convulsive attacks ceased the moment Janet succeeded in making her remember the episode that had caused them.—Addington Bruce, in American Magazine.

Western Love of Art.

In the east art is commonly interpreted as meaning painting or sculpture, but in the west it stands for any manifestation of beauty for which man is responsible. The art movement may begin by the establishment of a museum or gallery, but it soon escapes through the door and concerns itself with general aspects. Last week the Civic League of Carmel-by-the-Sea, a California coast town not far from San Francisco, undertook the erection of a drinking fountain for horses, which was in reality a work of art, simple, appropriate and picturesque; and last summer it instituted a garden competition, in part to teach the people "color harmony."

One of the winners of the competition was a lad of 9 years, who, when given a choice of prizes, selected a plant in preference to money or picture. "You know," he afterward explained to his mother, "I can some time earn \$10, but I never could have got that beautiful picture." Here certainly

was love of art.—Lella Mechlin in the Century.

PARISIAN SPIRITS CAN- NOT BE DAMPENED

As the tawny torrent of the Seine, swollen by the overflowing tide of its great tributaries, the Marne and the Yonne, rose to the arches of the highest bridge in Paris; the spirits of the millions who dwell in the French capital rose with it. "Nothing could be gayer," wrote the amazed correspondent of the London Telegraph, "than flooded Paris, when death by drowning, death by pestilence and death from hunger and cold drew near and ever nearer." Shrieks of laughter from rain-soaked men and women greeted every huge hoghead that bobbed under the choked arches of each bridge. Immense armchairs were received with rapture, and dainty ladies in furs, from the summits of automobiles, wagered gems and bonbons upon the results of races between the upholstered sofas and great carved bedsteads. The "midnight" or shop girls, spent the noon hour in sport with the waters that rippled to their ankles in many of the highest laid streets, and schoolboys

skated for a few brief hours in unchecked glee. "Concierges who have not flooded cellars to cope with put on their best bonnets and go out to have a look at this new and wonderful Seine." Nightly, when the theaters set free their crowds, elegantly attired women, with their escorts came in motors to the Pont de l'Alma to see how much of the bridges might be still above water. The rest of the world thrilled in its alarm as squares and streets with names that have become household words to the confines of civilization collapsed, exhaled their sewers or disappeared entirely in a rash of waves. Only Paris remained gay. The one grief was the inevitable postponement of "Chantier." "A stranger might be excused for wondering," says the British daily, "whether the average Parisian realizes the awful calamity."—Current Literature.

THE HOSPITALS OF FORTY YEARS AGO

Even among professional philanthropists it is not generally realized how generally the phrase "scrap them" has applied to our traditional methods of disposing of the industrially maimed and unfit. For many genera-

tions our practice has been not unlike that of the Romans, who exposed their aged and infirm slaves to death by the elements upon an island in the Tiber. Take, for example, the early history of New York's greatest public charity, Bellevue Hospital, which during a considerable part of the last century was the general city poorhouse. "There," the records of the institution tell us, "in buildings intended for general almshouse administration, were congregated in one sickening mass the destitute, the prisoners, the victims of all forms of infectious and contagious disease, the insane, and the sick dependent children of the city." And how truly that "sickening mass" was regarded as merely a scrap-heap the care of the inmates bears witness. In the midst of the glorious sixties, when the Nation was aflame for the abolition of African slavery, an epidemic, due to the complete lack of all sanitary arrangements, raged in Bellevue. "The patients," relates a visiting physician, "had been removed to one of the garretlike wards immediately beneath the roof. The shingles were broken, and the beds, on account of the great number of victims, had to be placed so closely that the drip-pans, which

were employed to catch the floods of rain, could no longer be kept on the floor, but were placed upon the beds. The treatment consisted chiefly of stimulation, and the raw ward whiskey was used for this purpose. On one occasion, in the dead of winter, I visited the ward, and ordered an increased ration of toddy for all the patients because of the extreme cold. There were no suitable means of heating the garret. Early the next morning, fearful that disaster might have overtaken my patients, I rose and struggled to the hospital through a blinding blizzard which had been raging since the afternoon before. On climbing the last steps and opening the creaking door, I encountered a horrible sight. My two nurses—foul, debauched, penitentiary prisoners—lay in a drunken stupor upon the floor. Snow had drifted in through the rifts in the rotten roof and lay in great white sheets about the room. It covered the dirt. On some of the beds it had been in part brushed away by the dying patients. On twelve beds its surface was unbroken. The nurses had drunk their patients' liquor and during the night twelve victims had died."—R. W. Bruere, in Harper's Magazine.